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tax? Dr. Kobatsch agrees with other economists in concluding that he does pay sometimes, and sometimes he does not.

In the seventh chapter he considers the development laws of international economic policy; the law of relativity, alteration and persistency; differentiation and integration; with the causes and the means of development. In the eighth chapter he takes up the development stages of international economic policy, and the bases of an evolutionary law of stages, such as mercantilism, liberalism, nationalism, continentalism, imperialism. The ninth chapter is on internationalism, and in this he considers private and official acts of international agreement, international social policy, public acts of international agreement, such as the World Postal Union, and proposals for further actions as to international weights and measures, exchange, clearing-house, and coinage; and discusses at some length the question of an international language, such as Esperanto. He prefers, however, a revival of Latin for this purpose, certainly an interesting suggestion. The close of the book is an essay on the peace idea.

Dr. Kobatsch is very emphatic in urging that economic events are in the last analysis the acts of individual men in social relations, and appears to believe that policies must be tested by their bearing on human rights. Thus in dealing with the right of migration and settlement abroad he says:

Must the individual inhabitants of one country really wait for the right to reside or establish themselves in another state until it suits and pleases the states to unite upon a special settlement treaty? Or are not all these treaties, rather, the halting, legalized right, which is preceded by legal usage, customary right, and the elementary necessity of modern international traffic?

CHARLES HERBERT SWAN

Boston

NOTICES

The Industrial Conflict. A Series of Chapters on Present-Day Conditions. By DR. SAMUEL G. SMITH. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co., 1907. 8vo, pp. 219.

The author's discussion of the industrial conflict is based upon two series of letters received by him from representative labor leaders and employers, and it is the content of these letters, pointed at length in two chapters, to which interest mainly attaches. The letters from labor leaders, in answering the question put to them, "What do workingmen want?" state the commoner demands of labor

for shorter hours, increased wages, and improved conditions, and embrace such concrete suggestions as postal savings banks, government ownership and control, state boards of arbitration, restriction of immigration, the closed shop, and protection of women and children. Employers demand loyalty, freedom in management of affairs, the open shop, a "fair" day's work for "fair" wages, and respect for law and contract agreements. The author's comment upon these demands is entirely sympathetic. In a final chapter entitled "Would Socialism Do?" he expresses the opinion that it would not.

Straight Talks on Business. By WILLIAM GAMBLE. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co., 1907. 8vo, pp. 230.

These straight talks, "prepared in the all too spare moments of a strenuous business life," are addressed to young men, and contain much practical admonition regarding the conduct of business—"on advertising," "on making a show," "on failure," "on being practical," on prices, profits, economy, luck, observation, self-reliance, wasting time, brains, and other topics. Though unquestionably "straight," the advice is rather platitudinous than subtle, and is too informal and discursive to have any considerable technological value.

The Limit of Wealth. By ALFRED L. HUTCHINSON. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1907. 8vo, pp. xiii+285.

A reconstruction of society is here undertaken, under a system of wealth distribution devised to effect the disintegration of great fortunes. A new political party, the Distributors, come into power as a result of the election of 1912, and the "bloodless revolution" is initiated. In accordance with the principles advocated by the Distributors, the concentration of wealth is prevented by a limitation of inheritances, and of land holdings. No limit is put upon the accumulation of wealth, but at death all surplus over \$1,000,000, is taken by the state, and expended through its Bureau of Distribution. This surplus wealth, together with a revenue from an income tax, and a system for receiving the people's savings deposits, provides the Department of Public Wealth with vast resources, and the author indicates in detail the beneficent work achieved by the government in disbursing its billions. It is perhaps gratuitous to remark that these far-reaching reforms are effected in the immediate future with a highly improbable degree of facility.

At the Works. A Study of A Manufacturing Town. By LADY BELL (MRS. HUGH BELL). London: Edward Arnold, 1907. 8vo, pp. xv+272.

In *At the Works* the author has "put a piece of prosperity under the microscope," giving a detailed account of conditions obtaining in a community of ironworkers situated in the north of Yorkshire. The material out of which the several descriptive chapters—dealing with "The Genesis of the Town," "The Process of Ironmaking," "The Expenditures of Workmen," "Illness and Accidents," "Old Age," "Recreation," "Drink," "Betting," "Gambling"—has been gathered during a period of nearly thirty years' intercourse with the population, during which period "more than a thousand working-men's homes have been

visited, many of them on terms of friendly and continuous intercourse, by several female visitors." The study is of permanent value for those interested to know the everyday life of a typical wage-earning community.

Sociological Papers. Volume III. By G. ARCHDALL REID, AND OTHERS. Published for the Sociological Society. London: Macmillan, 1907. 8vo, pp. xi+382.

Although the economic interest attaching to these papers and discussions of the Sociological Society is a secondary one many of the topics discussed have important economic bearing. This interest clearly attaches to any consideration of the Problem of the Unemployed, taken up in a paper read by Mr. W. H. Beveridge, and discussed by Mr. J. A. Hobson, Mr. A. L. Bowley, and other members. Economic interest is less apparent, though not entirely wanting in the discussion of such topics as "Eugenics," the "Biological Foundations of Sociology," and "Methodology."

La législation du travail dans la République Argentine. Essai critique sur le projet du ministre Gonzalez. By DR. JOSÉ INGEGNIEROS. Translated into French by CHARLES BARTHEZ. Paris: Edouard Cornély et Cie, 1906.

This is an account of the competitive scheme of labor legislation brought before the Argentine parliament in 1904, by the minister of the interior, Joaquin V. Gonzalez. *La loi Gonzalez*, with its 416 articles, is regarded by the author as being the completest code of labor legislation brought forward in any country, not excepting the Australian colonies. It proposes restriction of immigration, government regulation of the employment of men, women, and children, of apprenticeship, conditions of labor, conciliation and arbitration, duration of the working-day, provision against accidents, and a wide range of other topics usually comprehended under the term labor legislation. What particularly signals this scheme of legislation is that it is essentially socialistic in conception. In two introductory chapters the author discusses the evolution and political programme of socialism.

The Negro in the South: His Economic Progress in Relation to His Moral and Religious Development. Being the William Levi Ball Lectures for the Year 1907. By BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AND W. E. BURGHARDT DuBois. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs and Co., 1907. 8vo, pp. 222.

Of the four lectures contained in this volume two, by Mr. Washington, deal with the "Economic Development of the Negro Race in Slavery, and Since Its Emancipation." The author maintains that the moral regeneration of the race is largely bound up with its economic amelioration. In proportion as the race becomes sober and industrious, it may hope to establish itself socially. One of the two remaining lectures, by Mr. DuBois, is entitled the "Economic Revolution in the South." The author sketches economic conditions at the South, and declares that since obtaining his freedom the negro has made "four distinct efforts to reach economic safety. The first effort was by means of the select

house-servant class; the second, by means of competitive industry; the third by land-owning; and the fourth by group economy." In these several efforts the "black applicant has been refused admittance to the economic society of the nation," and his economic progress generally inhibited, so that he is today thrown back upon the development of a group economy, under which the colored barber and business man caters only to colored trade, and the negro lawyer serves exclusively colored clientele. Today in every large city in the United States, writes Mr. DuBois, "the colored group is serving itself in religion, medical care, legal advice, education, insurance, houses, books, and amusements." The fourth lecture is a discussion of the religious reaction upon the institution of slavery, and of the obligations laid upon the community by the principles of Christianity.

A History of Slavery in Cuba, 1511 to 1868. By HUBERT H. S. AIMES. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907. 8vo, pp. xi+298.

This is a detailed history of the slave trade in Cuba, and of Spanish policy in reference thereto, down to 1868. It is presented as a first part of the history of slavery in Cuba. The author has gone to original sources, working in libraries in Madrid, Paris, London, Cuba, and the United States. He shows clearly how the economic development of Cuba during the period treated, depended upon and was determined by the institution of slavery.